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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

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Date: November 28, 1951

To: General Walter Bedell Smith
Director, Central Intelligence Agency
Administration Building, Room 123
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

JFK From: John Edgar Hoover - Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: POSSIBLE ATOMIC ATTACK ON UNITED STATES
BY SOVIET UNION DECEMBER 25, 1951

Because of information reaching the Federal Bureau of Investigation that Dr. Sandor Csabai, a Hungarian Displaced Person, residing on East Hancock Street, New London, Wisconsin, had information regarding a possible Soviet attack on the United States on Christmas Day, 1951, Dr. Csabai was interviewed November 22, 1951, and furnished the following information:

During the week of February 26 - March 3, 1951, Csabai was at the Munich Funk Kaserne Immigrant Camp in Germany. He struck up an acquaintance with a Ukrainian Displaced Person who was on the same "voluntary" labor detail at the camp. Csabai does not know the Ukrainian's name. Sometime between the date of their first meeting and the time of Csabai's departure from the camp in March, 1951, the Ukrainian warned him against coming to the United States because all Russian factories were on "total military production," and that Russia was expecting to make at least 50 atom bombs during 1951, one "for every capitol of the forty-eight states."

The Ukrainian informed Csabai that the bombs would probably be dropped on the capital cities of the United States on Christmas Day, 1951, because it is a Russian tactic to begin hostilities on a Christian holiday. The Ukrainian stated that the strategy would be for local Communists and Russian troops

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to take over the atom bomb manufacturing sites and storehouses in the United States during the confusion created by the bombing. The Ukrainian also stated that Russia is aware of the fact that atom bomb production is in the hands of U. S. civilians, and knows the location of all atom bomb production and storage sites in the United States, and has Communists infiltrated into each site. The Ukrainian told Csabai he received this information from Ukrainian partisan friends and relatives in the Ukraine and Russia.

The Ukrainian stated that he was going to Australia instead of the United States and would not inform the United States authorities of these facts, because the U. S. authorities would not respond to pleas for help from the partisan division to which the Ukrainian had once been attached.

Csabai did not report his conversation with the Ukrainian to U. S. authorities at the time because he did not believe it. Csabai was sure that Russia would not have "useful" atomic bombs. Recently, however, upon reading of the third Soviet atomic explosion and learning through the U. S. press that atomic production was in the hands of civil authorities as the Ukrainian had said, he has now come forward with his story.

Dr. Csabai was born in Balanyas, Hungary, December 13, 1900. He holds doctors degrees in Political Science and Laws from the University of Debrecen. He was a member of the State Police at Nyiregyhaza, Hungary, from 1920 to 1940 when he became Assistant Chief of Public Administration in the same community. He has been a refugee since October, 1944. He left the Munich Funk Kaserne Immigrant Camp March 22, 1951, and arrived at the port of New York aboard the General Sturgis April 20, 1951.

Dr. Csabai requested that his name be kept confidential by American authorities since he has relatives living behind the Iron Curtain.

Csabai states that the Ukrainian who furnished him the information appeared to be twenty to twenty-five years of age; 5'6" in height; 140 to 150 pounds in weight, and black hair. The Ukrainian had described himself to Csabai as a university student (probably an engineer). The Ukrainian had been a member of a Ukrainian partisan group which had requested arms from the United States authorities and had been turned down.

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Csabai was positive that the Ukrainian's name would appear on the same work detail list with his for February 26 - March 3, 1951.

It is suggested that G-2 might wish to identify the Ukrainian from the records of the Munich Funk Kaserne Immigrant Camp, and that if identification is effected, the Central Intelligence Agency might desire to interview the Ukrainian in Australia.

If such is the case, the Federal Bureau of Investigation would be interested in the results of any such interview.

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